

U. S. SHIP REPORTS SINKING U BOAT WITH THREE SHOTS

WEATHER—Thunder Showers; Cooler To-Morrow.

"If It Happens In New York
It's In The Evening World"

The

Evening

World.

FINAL
EDITION

"Circulation Books Open to All."

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1918.

18 PAGES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

AMERICANS AVENGE GAS SHELL ATTACK RAIDS REPULSED BY BRITISH AND FRENCH

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK AFTER AMERICAN SHIP FIRES THREE SHOTS IN NIGHT FIGHT

Officers of Steamer Tidewater
Report That Second Shot
Was a "Clean Hit."

U BOAT NEAR VESSEL.

Well Placed Aim Put Raider
Out of Commission on
St. Patrick's Day.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—With three
well placed shots the American
steamer Tidewater disposed of an en-
emy submarine, March 17, the Navy
Department announced today.

The second shot was a "clean hit"
on the U boat, the Tidewater's guard
commander reported.

The Navy Department's announce-
ment said:

"The commander of the armed guard
on the steamship Tidewater reports to
the Navy Department that on
March 17, about 11:30 P. M., a sub-
marine was sighted off the star-
board bow, heading toward the vessel,
about 150 yards off. As the ship
turned, it missed the submarine by
not more than twenty feet. The U
boat was then submerged. The ship's
guns were brought to bear and the
first shot hit some distance ahead of
her wake.

"The pointer fired the second shot
and had what the captain, the chief
engineer and myself and other mem-
bers of the crew called a clean hit
and was satisfied that it was effec-
tive. The third shot was fired by the
boatwain's mate in charge of the
after-gun's crew, having her spotted
and firing in the position she last
submerged in. We resumed our
course and commenced zigzagging,
standing by for an attack, but the
submarine did not appear again. We
made all preparations for an attack
at daybreak, but there were no signs
of a submarine."

First U Boat Is Sunk by Canadian
Ship.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, May 7.—
The first Canadian vessel to sink a
submarine has arrived in this port.
When about 700 miles out from the
British Isles the vessel sighted a 300-
foot submarine crossing her bows,
about 1,500 yards off, and getting up
full steam attempted to ram it. The
submarine dived so as to obtain a
position from which to attack, but
soon came up again, probably be-
cause of engine trouble.

The merchant vessel sternwhile cir-
cled and trained its main gun on
the spot where the submarine had
submerged, and when the U boat
again appeared on the surface one
shot was fired which hit it amidships.
There was an explosion and the sub-
marine disappeared.

AMERICAN TROOPS
CONTINUE TO POUR IN,
SAYS CLEMENCEAU

Premier Brings From Front Feeling
of Confidence in Invincibility
of Allies.

PARIS, May 7.—American
troops are continuing to ar-
rive on the front in France,
Premier Clemenceau told Marcel
Hutin, editor of the Echo de
Paris, on returning to-day from a
two days' visit to the front
area.

The Premier brought back, he
said, a feeling of confidence in the
invincibility of the Entente
forces.

BRITISH GENERAL WHO SCORED FOCH ATTACKS CABINET

Maurice Charges War Ministry
With Lack of Veracity—
Court of Honor Requested.

LONDON, May 7.—A public letter
from Gen. F. B. Maurice, former Di-
rector of Military Operations, sub-
stantially charging Premier Lloyd-
George and Chancellor Bonar Law
with lack of veracity concerning
vital war matters, presents the grav-
est situation with which the recently
much-assailed Government has yet
been confronted.

Herbert Asquith, former Premier,
started a debate in the House of
Commons this afternoon by bluntly
asking the Government what steps
it intended to take regarding Mau-
rice's letter.

Bonar Law, acting as spokesman
for the government, replied that the
army council is inquiring into the
question of military discipline raised
by the letter. He said that the gov-
ernment had asked that two judges
be appointed as a court of honor to
investigate Maurice's allegations
against the ministers. He offered to
permit Asquith to name one of the
judges.

Bonar Law said that secret docu-
ments of the utmost importance must
be examined, and because of this a
house committee would be unable
to deal with the matter. He said,
however, that the government would
set a date to discuss Maurice.

Admiral Sir Hedworth Moxey de-
clared that Bonar Law's answer
would be received with the greatest
disatisfaction by the army and navy,
"who are sick to death of the way
things are running in Commons."

The consensus of opinion to-day
was that unless the accused minis-
ters explain things satisfactorily a
Parliamentary inquiry is practically
certain.

BRITISH CASUALTIES
38,691 IN LAST WEEK

Killed in Action or Died of Wounds,
499 Officers and 6,056
Men.

LONDON, May 7.—British casu-
alties reported during the week end-
ing to-day reached a total of 38,691.

Of this number, 6,056 officers and
men were killed or died of wounds
and 32,136 were wounded or reported
missing. The casualties were divided
as follows:

Killed or Died of Wounds—Officers,
499; men, 6,056.

Wounded or Missing—Officers, 1,521;
men, 30,577.

British casualties reported during
April, starting with low figures in the
first week, mounted rapidly, so that
the total for the month reached 52,475.

The returns from the heavy fighting
against the German offensive in late
March and April are now apparently
in full flow.

It appears probable that those re-
ported during the current week are
the heaviest in any single week of
the war. At the Somme battle of
1916 the losses reported in August
averaged 30,000 per week.

GALLANT BROOKLYN FIGHTER WHO HAS WON WAR CROSS IN FRANCE



ALOYSIUS T. BROWN

BROOKLYN HERO, MINUS ONE LEG, GETS WAR CROSS

Four Gallant Americans, Who
Spurned Surrender, Honor-
ed By French General.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY

IN FRANCE, May 7 (Associated
Press).—One American officer and
three privates were awarded the
War Cross at a hospital near Ver-
dun Sunday evening for gallantry
in the recent raid by German shock
troops on American positions. The
awards were made by a French Gen-
eral, who was accompanied by an
American General. The soldiers de-
corated are:

Lieut. Harry J. Kelly of Ottawa,
Ill.

Private Aloysius Brown of No. 318
East 29th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Private Dewey D. Smith of Steens,
Miss.

Private George A. Hopkins of Bal-
timore, Md.

Lieut. Kelly and Private Brown are
cited in an army order, receiving a
palm with the medal. They and Pri-
vate Hopkins each lost a leg. Private
Brown's citation reads:

"He valiantly performed his duty
during the German assault. He
killed two Germans with his own
hand when seven surrounded him
and demanded that he surrender."

Lieut. Kelly's citation reads:

"Wounded in both legs and made
prisoner by five of the enemy, he
bravely defended himself and es-
caped with the aid of a 'cow man'
who had run to his assistance.

Wounded again, he had to spend
the entire night at a trench and before it
was evacuated."

Lieut. Kelly was a reserve officer
at Fort Sheridan, Private Hopkins
is a Spanish-American War veteran.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

WALLOPS U BOAT CAPTAIN, DIVES AND IS RESCUED

Skipper McDonald, His
Schooner Sunk, Resented
Being Made Prisoner.

A NANTUCKET PORT, May 7.—He
wears no decorations on his pea-
jacket and he has no fancy initials
after his name; but Skipper McDona-
ld, in to-day from England on an
American steamer, floored a German
submarine commander with a blow
under the chin, left him sprawling on
his own deck and escaped to tell the
tale.

One of these tough Nova Scotian
men of the sea is Skipper McDonald
—gnarled and weathered as the
oaken "knees" of a Truro built
schooner. He carries a shrewd brain
in his skull and a terrific wallop in
his right arm. But he is loath to
talk of himself, and it was only after
a painful process of extraction with-
out gas that the reporters managed
to glean from him the yarn of his
bashing of the Fritz.

"My schooner, John G. Walters,
was in the danger zone on March
24th"—so his story runs—"when one
of these latest type of subs, with guns
fore and aft, bobbed to the surface
and fired a couple of shots across our
bows. There was nothing to do but
to heave to and wait to see what
would happen.

"The commander of the U boat was
rowed over to us in a collapsible dory
and came aboard. He told me to pre-
pare to abandon ship and his men be-
gan placing bombs in the hold. He
was a bitter, nasty sort of chap and
I took a real dislike to him from the
start.

"And as for you, my man," says
he in pretty fair English, "I think a
little trip to Germany will be nice for
you."

"So he takes me back with him to
the sub. My men were out in four
boats and his dory went back to the
ship for provisions from our stores
pantry.

"I was standing on the deck of his
bloody pirate boat watching my men
putting off in our boats when he or-
dered me to climb into the conning
tower and go below. I didn't like the
way he said it—no nasty and all; so I
took a chance. He went down on
the deck when I caught him under
the chin, and I went overboard.

"I came up a long ways from the
sub, knowing I'd be shot as soon as I
poked head above water. I came up
right under the German dory and
stayed there with just my nose out
of water.

"There was hell to pay aboard the
sub. The commander was bellowing
orders to get me and everybody run-
ning around with rifles waiting to get
a shot. I swam under water again to
one of my own boats. When the
German dory came up I ducked again
to another of my boats.

"Of course, they'd have potted me
in the end, but smoke showed on the
horizon. A British destroyer was
coming up top speed. Fritz had to
submerge. The destroyer picked us
all up, and there's an end to it."

CANADIAN SHIP SUNK.

Word was also received to-day of
the destruction of the Canadian
steamship Medora. This came in a
message to the Marine Insurance
Company which read: "Tyler and
Medora victims of war perils."

The Medora was owned by the Cana-
dian Pacific Railway, was of 5,321
tons gross and built in Liverpool in
1912.

TIME TO BUILD STRENGTH.
The Tyler was last reported as
leaving Portland, Me., March 6 for
Genoa with a cargo of grain.

The Tyler was a vessel of 3,928 tons
gross and was built in 1912.

Of the eleven who perished six were
members of the merchant crew and five
were navy gunners. The members of
the merchant crew killed were E. W.
Mears, third assistant engineer, Waite
Creek, Va.; Clarence E. A. Knowlton,
chief, Norfolk, Va.; F. K. Kneass, mes-
senger, no address; Jose Rodriguez, fire-
man; Gregorio Carr, cook, and
Fernando Lasso, fireman, the three last
from Coruna, Spain.

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leaving Portland, Me., March 6 for
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GERMAN TRENCHES SHELLED ENTIRE NIGHT BY U. S. GUNNERS

DRUG FOOLS GERMAN STOMACHS, ALLAYING HUNGER WITHOUT FOOD

Berlin Chemical Firm Advertises Preparation
"To Enable One to Hold Out Until
the Next Meal Time."

AMSTERDAM, May 7.—"To bear hunger without at the same
time suffering from headache or other indisposition is very
difficult for most people," reads the opening sentence of a sig-
nificant advertisement inserted in Sunday's Taegische Rundschau of
Berlin by a Berlin chemical firm, praising a newly-invented drug which
"though not forming a substitute for the minimum daily sustenance
is an excellent preparation for stilling premature hunger and enables
one to hold out until the next meal time."

PRISONERS AND MACHINE GUNS CAPTURED BY THE CANADIANS; GERMANS MASS 900,000 TROOPS

Von Below Expected to Strike a Great Blow
at Arras With Reserve Army.

[BRITISH REPORT]

LONDON, May 7.—Following is the statement issued to-day by
the British War Office:

"We carried out a successful raid last night in the neigh-
borhood of Neuville-Vitasse (on the front recently taken over by the
Canadians), and captured a few prisoners and three machine-guns,
with slight casualties of our troops. A raid attempted by the
enemy near Boyelles was repulsed."

OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORT.

PARIS, May 7.—Following is the report issued to-day by the
French War Office:

"The artillery on both sides was active north and south of the Avre.
A German raid against a small French post near Hangard was repulsed.
In the same region we carried out a local operation and brought back
prisoners. There is nothing to report elsewhere on the front."

OLD DOMINION LINE BOAT TYLER SUNK OFF FRENCH COAST

Eleven Lives Lost as Vessel,
Laden With Grain for
Italy, Is Torpedoed.

The American steamship Tyler, for-
merly an old Dominion freighter, was
torpedoed and sunk off the French coast
on May 3, according to information re-
ceived in marine circles here to-day.
Eleven members of the crew were killed
or drowned.

The Tyler was a vessel of 3,928 tons
gross and was built in 1912.

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members of the merchant crew and five
were navy gunners. The members of
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leaving Portland, Me., March 6 for
Genoa with a cargo of grain.

Pershing's Men Expect a Great As- sault in Picardy, but Are Ready to Meet and Overcome It—Cap- ture Prisoners Every Night.

WITH THE AMERICANS IN PICARDY, May 6 (United
Press).—The rear German organizations have been bathed in
gas, in retaliation for the gassing of the American areas. The
guns roared all night. During the German gas attack Lieut.
Morgan of the medical corps heroically stuck to his post in a shell
hole, rendering first aid until he was exhausted. He threw off
his gas mask in an effort to work faster, as mustard gas principally
affects the eyes temporarily.

The American patrols are bringing in German prisoners every
night. They also are developing the deepest hatred for the treachery
of the Germans. "One entered the front line alone, yelling 'Kamerad!'"
The suspicions of Americans were aroused and they surrounded him.
They found that he was loaded down with hand grenades. He tried to
escape, but was overpowered.

The German Infantry is displaying signs of nervousness, increasing
its fire and sending up numerous rockets at night.

GERMANS USE NEW KIND OF POISON GAS.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, May 7.—The
Germans have devised a new system of cruelty to violate the rules of
civilized warfare. They invented poison gas, compelling soldiers to wear
gas masks. The masks proved so effective their favorite method of
breaking The Hague conventions was useless.

Now they are sending shells containing sneezing powders into the
American lines. The powder percolates through the masks, causing the
soldier to sneeze and forcing him to remove his mask, whereupon gas
shells are fired.

Effective methods have already been devised to overcome this
latest display of German kultur.

15,000 GAS SHELLS HURLED AT AMERICANS.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE FRENCH FRONT,
May 7 (by the Associated Press).—The Germans launched a heavy gas
attack against the American troops on the Picardy front during Sunday
night. Early in the evening they sent over 15,000 shells, composed chiefly
of mustard gas, within a brief period. These shells were followed by an
intense artillery fire, and at midnight several hundred gas shells were
dropped into the American lines.

Enemy airplanes appeared over the American lines about the same
time. Anti-aircraft guns brought down one German machine and dam-
aged another.

The extreme activity of the artillery and aviators, the rifle fire and
night flares and the reported movements behind the enemy lines in this
sector may forecast a new attack, but Gen. Pershing's men are ready for
any emergency. They are countering the enemy preparations blow for
blow, keeping up a harassing artillery, rifle and machine gun fire and
are actively patrolling.

The spirit of the Americans is excellent. They are eager to fight
and a typical expression is: "Let Fritz start something. He'll get all that
is coming to him."

NEW YORK SOLDIERS, CAPTIVES OF GERMANS, BRUTALLY TREATED

Escaping French Prisoner Describes Hunger
and Excessive Work Inflicted on Yankees
by Cruel Enemy Guards in Prison Camps.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY
IN FRANCE, May 7 (Associated
Press).—American prisoners of war
are shamefully treated in German
prison camps, if all have had the
experience of an American inter-
viewed by a French soldier, also a
prisoner in Germany, just before he
escaped. The Frenchman's story, as
told to American officers, follows:

"A short time before I left Hameln,
Hanover, I was able to have a few
minutes' interview with an American
soldier who was taken prisoner
several months ago on the French
front. Being unwounded, he was
assigned directly to a prison camp.
Weakened by excessive work he was
forced to do in the salt mines and
being unable to stay longer, he was
sent to Hameln."

"I do not remember the name of the
man or the number of his regiment,
but he had been among the first
Americans in the trenches and his
home was in New York. He told me

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